

Indiana State Sentinel.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 20, 1850.

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THE WILMOT PROVISIO.
The Wilmot Proviso never was a part of the Democratic creed. It never can be made a part of that creed without a division and an utter destruction of the party. It had its origin during Mr. Polk's Administration, in the train of a few disappointed politicians of the Van Buren School, who finding they could not rule, determined to ruin the party. In the first instance, its object was to require the President, in any Treaty he should make with the Mexican Government, to insert a provision prohibiting Slavery in any territory acquired. If it had been adopted in that form, no territory, as an indemnity, could have been obtained—the war would have terminated in disgrace, and California with her golden treasures would now be a department of Mexico. For the mover would know that no Treaty, containing such a provision, could be ratified by the Senate; besides, it would have been a contract with a foreign Government, which for all time to come, would have controlled and regulated an institution, in direct violation of State sovereignty and State independence.

We do not propose to argue the Constitutional power of Congress over the subject. It is not necessary for our present purpose. We design merely to show that, if the object is to exclude slavery, the Wilmot Proviso is wholly unnecessary; if unnecessary, why should it be adopted, when its only practical operation can be to exasperate one section of the country against the other, to produce sectional divisions, and endanger the perpetuity of the Union. Slavery in that country is already prohibited by at least three controlling laws; first, the law of climate, soil and production;—a law as fixed and immutable as the decrees of the Great Architect of Nature; second, by the laws and ordinances of the Mexican Government;—ordinances which remain in force in the conquered territory, until altered or repealed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature—a principle established by the Code of Nations, and universally adhered to; and third, by that principle of the common law which prohibits the enslaving of a human being, unless sanctioned by positive legislation. We do not intend to argue out any of these propositions. We will call to the stand disinterested witnesses, and let them speak for us. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (16th Peters Reports) fully sustains this view of the case.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—"The state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon the local and limited to the range of the Territorial laws. This was fully recognized in *Somerset's case*, South Carolina Reports."

The next witness we shall call upon the stand is the Hon. John McLean, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. It will be recollected that an effort was made by the Whig free soilers in 1848, to nominate him as their candidate for the Presidency; but seeing nothing but defeat before him, he declined the honor. Judge McLean is a gentleman of high moral character, purity of purpose, and great legal attainments. In a letter addressed to a member of the Buffalo Convention, dated July 28, 1848, he uses the following emphatic language:

JUDGE MCLEAN'S OPINION.—"Resting upon the principles of the Constitution as they have been judicially settled, the free states by moderation, vigilance and firmness may prevent the extension of slavery into the free territory lately annexed. Without the sanction of law, slavery can no more exist in a territory, than a man can breathe without air. Slaves are not property when they are not made so by the municipal law. The Legislature of a territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by act of Congress."

No man in this country, has been more eulogized by the free soilers and Abolitionists than Col. Thomas H. Benton. Hear what he says, in a speech delivered at Fayette, Missouri, September 1, 1849:

COL. BENTON'S OPINION OF THE WILMOT PROVISIO.
—"Speaking of the Resolutions adopted by the Missouri Legislature, he says:
"The true objects of the resolutions are two-fold—against the Union, and against me. The Wilmot Proviso is a pretext. It would have been a dead letter on the statute book, even if passed at the beginning, from the known fact of its utter inapplicability to New Mexico and California. No slavery was there for it to operate on—none for it to exclude. It was dead then: it is rotten now, when every breeze from the Pacific coast can breathe without air. Slaves are not property when they are not made so by the municipal law. The Legislature of a territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by act of Congress."

We shall next introduce the testimony of Daniel Webster, the great Constitutional lawyer—the idol of New England whiggery—the man who charged David Wilmot with stealing his thunder, who is notorious for his opposition to slavery, and in favor of free territory. As a constitutional lawyer and as a Statesman he has taken his stand, and he "treads no step backwards."

MR. WEBSTER'S OPINION.—"Now, as to California and New Mexico, I hold slavery to be excluded from those territories by a law even superior to that which admits and sanctions it in Texas—means the law of nature—of physical geography—the law of the formation of the earth. That law settles forever, with a strength beyond all terms of human enactment, that slavery cannot exist in California or New Mexico."

Again he says:
"I look upon it, therefore, as a fixed fact, to use an expression current at this day, that both California and New Mexico are destined to be free, so far as they are settled at all, which I believe, especially in regard to New Mexico, will be very little for a great length of time—free by the arrangement of things by the power above us. I have therefore to say, in the respect also, that this country is fixed for freedom, to

as many persons as shall ever live there, by an irrevocable and a more irrevocable law, than that which attaches to the right of holding slaves in Texas; and I will say further, that if a resolution, or a law, were now before us, to provide a territorial government for New Mexico, I would not vote to put any prohibition into it whatever. The use of such a prohibition would be idle, as it respects any effect it would have upon the territory; and I would not take pains to re-affirm an ordinance of nature, nor to re-enact the will of God. And I would put in no Wilmot proviso, for the purpose of a taunt or a reproach. I would put into it no evidence of the votes of a superior power, to wound the pride, even whether a just pride, a rational pride, or an irrational pride—to wound the pride of the gentlemen who belong to the southern States. I have no such object in such purpose. They would think it a taunt—an indignity. They would think it to be an act taking away from them what they regard a proper quality of privilege; and whether they expect to realize any benefit from it or not, they would think it a theoretic wrong—that something more or less derogatory to their character and their rights. I propose to do nothing of the kind; no such word upon any body, unless something essentially important to the country, and efficient to the preservation of liberty and freedom, is to be effected. Therefore, I repeat, sir—and I repeat it because I wish it to be understood—that I do not propose to address the Senate often on this subject. I desire to pour out all my heart in as plain a manner as possible; and I say again, that if a proposition were now here for a government for New Mexico, and it was moved to insert a provision for a prohibition of slavery, I would not vote for it.

GEN. CASS'S OPINION.—"On the 21st and 22d of January last Gen. Cass made his great speech, mainly on the constitutional power of Congress to Legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, denying to them that right, with an array of authorities and arguments which have not been answered by any one in the Senate. In his concluding remarks he says:

"For myself I do not believe that the slightest good will result, under the most favorable circumstances, from this Congressional interference with the rights of the people of the Territories. The object avowed, is to prevent the introduction of slavery. Can it go there even if left without this prohibition? I believe it cannot; and I believe there are very few here, or elsewhere, who think it can."

The Wilmot proviso is urged upon the ground of its expediency. It is opposed on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Those who urge it may well abandon it, when circumstances show that the measure is dangerous to liberty, or profitable for its results."

MR. CLAY'S OPINION.—"Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the Territory acquired by the United States from Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into, or exclusion from any part of said territory, and that proper Territorial Governments ought to be established by Congress in all of said territory not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery."

This resolution was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay on the 29th of January last. It was one of the series of resolutions introduced by that distinguished man, which has since been made the basis, of the compromise bill now before that body. We might fill our paper with the evidence of distinguished statesmen against this measure—against this fire brand which can do no good, but may do much harm. We might mention such names as James Buchanan, Governor Marcy, George M. Dallas, Levi Woodbury, Louis McLane, James K. Polk, and a host of others. Names that constitute the brightest stars in the galaxy of American patriots. The question will now be asked—if the proviso is a mere abstraction, why do northern men adhere to it? The answer is easily given, PRIDE OR ORIGIN. Having once adopted and advocated the measure they do not like to "tread backwards." We ask the people of Indiana to pause before they are further committed on this dangerous question.

We now speak to all, both Whigs and Democrats, (not to abolitionists) who love their country, its laws and its institutions. Slavery is an evil. Under the constitution it is left to the control of the States where it exists. It was one of the compromise that originally bound together these States. Our patriot fathers made it. Let no degenerate son disturb it.

We received the following article from the editor of this paper more than a week since, but out of mere pity to the editor of the Journal, we have, until now, withheld it from publication, as for several weeks past the Journal has adopted the principle of non-action. But, having in the last number given a new version of the slander commented on by the editor below, we will give the extract and the editor's remarks:

The time for which Jesse D. Bright was elected to the U. S. Senate will soon expire. It is said he is very anxious to be re-elected, and is already arranging the wires to bring about that result. His hand is plainly discernible in the recent transfer of the Sentinel. Jesse, being rich, has the advantage of all other Democratic aspirants. Our old friend, Judge Chamberlain (who has worked harder, for less pay, than any Democrat in the State) might as well be content to remain on the bench. He cannot compete with Jesse.—*Indiana Journal*.

What does the sapient editor of the Journal mean by intimating that the hand of Hon. Jesse D. Bright "is plainly discernible in the recent transfer of the Sentinel?" Does he mean that the editor is pledged to favor the re-election of Mr. Bright, or that Mr. Bright's money had any thing to do with the purchase of the Sentinel? If so, the statement is not only false in every particular, but mean and contemptible in spirit. How does this declaration tally with the statement that the Sentinel was purchased for the purpose of defeating Gen. Lane, and securing the vote of Indiana to Gen. Cass as the next candidate for the Presidency? A liar should have a good memory. We are the personal and political friend of Gov. Bright, and of Judge Chamberlain. We know their high moral worth, and their attachment to Democratic principles. The Legislature must choose between them should they be rival candidates for the Senate, and their choice will meet with our support. The device is too shallow—the veil is too thin. It won't work. Gov. Bright and Judge Chamberlain are friends, and you, Mr. John Donkey Deere, can't get up a quarrel between them. The people of Northern Indiana will understand your clumsy effort to bestow praise on your "old friend."

If you are the friend of Judge Chamberlain, well may he exclaim "deliver me from my friends." The article, like the head of the editor, is weak—like his heart, it is malignant. But we have already said too much on this concern. We are now looking for higher game, and have no ammunition to spend on chick-a-dees.

The Baltimore Sun of the 8th inst. observes, that it will be better, as Mr. Webster justly says, to buy our peace with Texas, than to undertake to settle the controversy as to her boundary, by an appeal to legislative, or judicial or military authority. It is a political question of high import, and as such, is a subject for compromise.

Unless it be settled by compromise, and that very speedily, it will lead to great difficulties. The administration plan is to let the matter alone until New Mexico shall become a State, when she can contest the question in the Supreme Court. It is doubted whether, even when New Mexico shall form a State Constitution, she will be admitted into the Union. It is the opinion that she requires a long tutelage, under a territorial government.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 12, 1850.

On yesterday in pursuance of a Resolution previously adopted, the debate in the committee of the whole terminated. Governor McDowell of Virginia made the last speech, and a splendid effort it was. Kind, conciliatory and forbearing. It was a patriotic appeal to the North, and in behalf of the Union. The House was then brought to vote on the amendment—two days have passed, and strange to tell, not a vote has yet been taken. The Southern men who are determined to defeat the bill are banded together, and can prevent any vote, if they choose, for a month. By a rule of the House, in committee of the whole, when an amendment is offered the mover has a right in explanation of his amendment to speak five minutes. Under that rule a member offers an amendment and speaks to it his five minutes. When the speaker's hammer announces that his time has expired, he withdraws his amendment, at the request of the next one who gets the floor, and he renounces it; and in this way, it is handed around until some one opposed to it gets the floor and refuses to withdraw it. A vote is then taken. Another amendment is then offered, and the same process is gone through until the day is exhausted. The Southern hotspurs and the Northern abolitionists seem to be acting in concert; under the five minutes rule, there is no chance to lay down premises. The member rises with deep indignation in his countenance, and, in an instant, he is in a furious passion. If a northern Free Soiler he abuses the South, slavery, and slaveholders. This is food for the Southern hot head, and he replies in the same spirit, and so it continues. The quiet business, working men of Congress, still patiently awaiting the end of the conflict between the ultras, without any power, under the rules, to arrest it. All practical business is suspended by this miserable question of slavery. Not a single appropriation has been passed. On the first day of July the Government will be without money, and the wheels must stop. Because the fanatics of both north and south are determined that nothing shall be done unless their peculiar views are adopted. It now looks as if Congress would not adjourn before December.

There is a majority of the members who are determined to do the business for which they were sent here. But under the rules one fifth may defeat every thing. The compromise bill is still under discussion in the Senate, its fate is doubtful. If an attempt is made in the House to pass the California bill alone, there are one fifth of the members, all southern men, who will call the eyes and noses until the end of Congress. If the compromise bill is sent from the Senate, unless the Wilmot Proviso is inserted the northern men can raise force enough to defeat it to all eternity; and whilst Congress is quarreling about the bone, California runs away with it, and forms an independent government, and we loose that golden land, and with it Oregon too. Let the people look to this.

The Southern press under the auspices of Elwood Fisher will be issued in a few days. XAVIER.

The editor of the Journal is a real Taylor-man, except that he will occasionally talk too much. Whenever he leaves the principle of non-action he gets into difficulties. In his last paper, speaking of the management of the State Sentinel, under its late editors, he says:

"This did not, however, please W. J. Brown, Jesse D. Bright, R. D. Owen, and others of the leaders of the Cass Democracy of the State, and hence the purchase of the State Sentinel establishment so as to place it under their control."

When the editor of the Journal first became apprised of the purchase of the Sentinel, by its present owner, he said it was for the purpose of injuring General Lane and transferring the democracy over to Cass; and he was greatly amazed; and knowing Robert Dale Owen to be a friend of General Lane, wondered what he would think of it? The next version is the one commented upon by the editor, where he says, the hand of Jesse D. Bright is plainly discernible in the transfer. The last version is, that W. J. Brown, Jesse D. Bright, R. D. Owen (!) and other democratic leaders are to blame!

We advise the editor of the Journal to fall back on the principle of non-action. If our memory were as treacherous as his, we would never write another article. We hope Dr. Patterson will keep a good room in readiness for him. He needs medical attention.

The editor of the Journal, laying aside his non-action principles, is loud in his abuse of Governor Whitcomb for obeying instructions and voting for the Wilmot proviso. He had hoped that our old Governor, who has been preaching up the doctrine of the right of the people to instruct their Representatives all his life, would refuse to obey, well knowing that he takes the ground that slavery cannot be planted in the territories now free, without positive law, and that therefore the proviso is unnecessary—but such was Governor Whitcomb's regard for the principle, that he has obeyed the voice of the Legislature—notwithstanding the instructions, so far as the whig party is concerned, we know to have been got up by the operation of the party drill; and the editor of the Journal himself, who was the chief instrument in getting up the vote by the Legislature to embarrass our Senators, has abandoned the proviso, in adopting General Taylor's non-action principles, and he dare not deny it.

How strangely lunatic and wandering is the mind of this editor. In the same column he abuses Gov. Whitcomb, like a pick-pocket, for supporting the compromise, and applauds Mr. Clay as one of the purest patriots of the age for taking the same course.

The Whigs of Cass and Howard counties have united with the abolitionists, and a leading whig of Howard.—Mr. Charles D. Murray—offered a resolution, in a whig Convention, nominating Dr. Wickeslam, an old abolition editor, well known in Indianapolis, as a candidate for Senatorial Delegate; which carried unanimously.

In Wayne county the Democrats openly held a Convention, and believing it a hopeless task to elect a full ticket, only nominated candidates for Senator, one Representative and two out of the four Delegates to the Convention—all good and true Democrats. The Senatorial nominee is Mr. Elder the editor of the Jeffersonian, and his opponent is David Hallaway, the man who denounced Taylor as a cut throat, and as a Senator refused to give him a vote of thanks for his services in the Mexican war; but who came out for Taylor and was placed upon the electoral ticket, by the promise of a good fat office under the General Government, which in due time he received. Whether the free soilers of Wayne will vote for Mr. Elder or not is none of our business; but we should suppose they would not be long in determining the matter when the race comes up between him and Holloway.

UNION COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Union county has nominated JAMES OSBORN as a candidate for Delegate to the Convention, and LABAN HAWORTH for Representative. They will no doubt be elected.

ELKHART AND LAGRANGE.—The Democrats of Elkhart and Lagrange counties at their Convention on the 8th inst. nominated Sylvester Webster for Senator, and John Moore for Senatorial Delegate to the Convention.

Royal Decree.

In the Washington Republic, the organ of the Administration, per excellence, we find the following official Bulletin, addressed to persons of both sexes who visit the President's grounds, every Saturday evening, to hear the Marine band discourse sweet music. After describing Zachary Washington in such a manner, that the most unsophisticated of the crowd may know him, without the trouble and annoyance of an introduction, the editor says: "Without meaning to be critical, we would suggest to those who converse with him, that neither his gratification nor the just expectation of those who desire to be introduced, will admit of protracted interviews."

Here is an official notification that visitors may approach the second Washington and speak to him, provided their interviews are not "protracted." It is well known about these days that the General boasts that he has got along so far without any man's knowing whether he is for or against the Wilmot proviso, and that they never shall know; and therefore, in these days of excitement, "protracted interviews" might be dangerous.

Since this Royal ukase has been issued the visitors understand how to approach this official dignity. The salutations and answers are nearly always the same.

In these days of steamboats and railroads, many of our Hoosier friends may desire to visit Washington, and pay their respects to the President. We will give them a history of one of these interviews.

Without any introduction Mr. Ross of New York steps up and says, "Good evening, Mr. President—Mr. Ross of New York."

The President. "How do you do Mr. Ross—happy to see you."

Mr. Ross. "Warm weather, Mr. President."

Mr. President. "Fine weather; it 'ill fetch for the garden says very fast."

Here the interview ends, Mr. Ross walks off in one direction, and old Zack waddles away in another. The same salutations are passed without scarcely a variation, as he passes through the crowd.

A distinguished politician from Indiana recently visited Washington. He had been an elector on the State ticket for Taylor. We have forgotten his name. Those who are acquainted with us know this natural defect in our character. We never can remember names. But we recollect, that although a Whig, he is personally a very clever fellow. As might be expected he very naturally desired to pay his respects to the President, to whose elevation he had endeavored to contribute something. The friend who was about to introduce him, and who had performed the same pleasing office for many others, told him in advance, that, as he was from Indiana, Gen. Taylor would talk about nothing but corn and hogs; that he had a set speech which he made to all Indians. The two friends reached the White House—were ushered into the presence of the distinguished chief, when the introducer advanced and said,

"Mr. President, permit me to introduce Mr. (forget his name) of Indiana; he was on the electoral ticket for you, at the last Presidential election."

Old Zack. "From Indiana—have great country out there; raise a heap of corn and hogs."

Here the interview ended, with the retirement of the elector and his friend. The elector was fully convinced that all the speeches he had made for the Hero of Buena Vista was time poorly spent, and returned home determined, for the rest of his life, to eschew politics.—A sensible conclusion.

Meeting in favor of the Compromise.
Pursuant to call, the members and officers of the State Constitutional Convention, now in session at Lansing, the seat of Government of Michigan, friendly to the passage of the Compromise Bill under consideration in the U. S. Senate, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 10th inst.

Mr. Hanscomb, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great doctrine of Congressional non-interference in the domestic legislation of the territories, harmonizes with the true spirit of our institutions, and is the only platform upon which the democratic party of the Union can maintain its nationality and its ascendancy.

Resolved, That the general provisions contained in the Compromise Bill, now under consideration in the U. S. Senate, ought to receive the sanction of Congress. The bill is conceived in a spirit of harmony—its provisions respect and preserve the rights of the different sections of the Union; and the tendency of its passage will be to allay agitation, secure peace and tranquility, and set at rest the only question which threatens the stability of the Union.

SENATOR WHITCOMB.—We find the following in the Senate proceedings as given by telegraph to some of the eastern papers. It is somewhat fuller than the report sent west:

Mr. Whitcomb addressed the Senate, contradicting the statement that he is the author of the amendment suggested by Mr. Pratt, and modified and accepted by Mr. Jefferson Davis. He was, on the contrary, opposed to that amendment—because it specially provided for the protection of slave property. He was opposed to any such action by Congress, as well as to the Wilmot proviso. He went into a history of his election to the Senate—to show that he was not elected as a proviso or free soil man, as had been charged, and declared himself decidedly favorable to the extension of the ordinance of 1775 to the territories. In conclusion, he said that he should travel along with this bill—strive to amend it in accordance with his conviction, and if he could not get it in a shape justifying him in voting for it, he would vote against it. He desired to settle all these questions; but in the last resort would vote for the admission of California as an independent measure.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger sums up Mr. Benton's arguments in his late speech as follows:

1st. That the admission of California is just, and ought to be effected. 2d. That territorial governments ought to be established in New Mexico and Utah without the Wilmot Proviso, (against which Mr. Benton himself has voted the other day.) 3d. That the Texas boundary should be settled by all means. Mr. Benton having at the commencement of the session, introduced a bill for that purpose, giving Texas fifteen millions of dollars instead of ten, as tacitly agreed upon by the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Benton, then, is for the same measure precisely as Mr. Clay, but for different reasons, and he wants the measures to pass separately, out of respect for California. This is his whole argument.

The Delphi Times of the 15th inst. says, that the Board of Directors of the Franklin Plank Road Company held their meeting at their office on Monday the 3d inst. We understand that they adopted vigorous measures for the prosecution of the road, and contemplated finishing it as far as Roseville the present fall. We are also gratified to learn that the road on the portion finished, (five miles) is paying about fifteen per cent, clear of the expenses of the toll-gate.

Mr. Benton Democrats of the St. Louis District have nominated Gen. F. A. ROZIER as their candidate for Congress. Judge BOWLIN would have been nominated, but he came out in favor of the compromise.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Hon. ROBERT W. BARRELL has been appointed United States Senator in the place of Mr. Elmore. Mr. Barwell was a delegate to the Nashville Convention.

Railroad Matters.

UNION TRACK.—The Union track running around the east and south sides of our city, connecting the four railroads that have been located to this place together, is now finished, and the locomotives and cars are daily passing from the Madison road over the track with rock for the bridge over White river for the Terre Haute road, and with lumber and iron for the Bellefontaine road.

TERRE HAUTE ROAD.—The company are prosecuting the grade of this road with energy. We learn that they purpose completing the entire grading and bridging this season, from this city to Terre Haute, preparatory to laying the iron next year.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE ROAD.—This company are now laying their heavy T rail at the rate of one and a half miles per week. We learn that the road will be ready to receive the northern business at Pendleton early in October, and will be pushed north to Anderson as soon thereafter as the iron shall be received. The balance of the line we learn will be pressed forward to the Ohio line in time to meet the Ohio roads at the common point of junction.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS ROAD.—The superstructure of this road is now being laid from the north end of the Union track, and we are informed that the company expect to have the road in use to Noblesville this season, and to contract for the clearing off the timber and grubbing the balance of the line to Peru. These roads are all that at present are located to our city; but several others no doubt will be at an early day. So much for the prospects of our city.

LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.—The Lafayette Journal says, that there is a better prospect of the completion of this road than has been anticipated for some time past. The Directors were in session on the 13th inst., and resolved to go on with the grading of the road from Lebanon to Indianapolis, the letting of which will be given out in the course of two or three months.

It is estimated by the Engineer, Mr. B. Ford, that \$620,000 will complete the entire road—sixty-two miles in length—at the rate of \$10,000 per mile—and furnish forty freight cars, five passenger cars, fire engines, &c. &c., inclusive. It is thought that two years will suffice for its entire completion.

We understand that on yesterday the Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Clark Circuit Court, in the case of the State of Indiana against Wm. Gross for murder, who was to have been executed on the 19th day of July, under the respite granted by Governor Wright. The effect of the reversal will be, that a new trial will be had in the Clark Circuit Court at their fall term. We understand the cause was reversed upon the ground that the affidavit filed by the defendant was sufficient to entitle him to a continuance, which was refused by the court below.

The Circuit Court of the United States on Saturday, after argument, over-ruled the motion for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, in the Norris case against Newton, Crocker and others, and rendered a judgment on the verdict of the jury in favor of Norris for \$2,856, and costs of suit, which it is supposed will amount to over \$1,500. The Court adjourned on Saturday after a laborious session of four weeks, a number of cases at issue being continued; Judge Huntington presiding the first, and Judge McLean the last two weeks of the term.

During the last three or four days the vegetable kingdom appears to be completely revived. The slow warm rains of the last few days will place thousands of dollars in the farmers' pockets. The prospects for an abundant harvest will be good throughout the State if the rains have been general, which we trust has been the case.

U. S. Monthly Law Magazine, and U. S. Lawyer's Directory, both published by John Livingston, Esq., Secretary of the American Legal Association, have been received from the proprietor. We should esteem these books almost invaluable to the profession. The first gives a brief abstract from the important decisions in the English and American Courts, with other matters of interest to the practicing Lawyer, while the Directory furnishes the names and residence of all the profession throughout the country. It will be sent to any address, by the publisher (No. 54, Wall st. New York) for One Dollar.

ACCIDENT.—On last Friday evening a horse attached to a buggy, in which were Mr. Goble, Mrs. W. Campbell, and Miss Martha Campbell, became frightened and ran away. The three persons in the buggy were thrown out, and all severely injured—Miss Campbell's ankle was badly dislocated, and her collar bone broken. Mrs. Campbell was very badly bruised, and otherwise much hurt; and Mr. Goble was thrown with his head against a tree—the fall producing concussion of the brain. We are glad to learn, however, that neither is now thought to be in danger.

MR. PEARRELL'S CONCERT. on last Friday evening, was well attended by our citizens, and passed off with entire satisfaction to the audience. We have heard a number of persons, of good musical taste, express their unqualified approbation of the manner in which a number of pieces were performed. It was astonishing to hear children, apparently from five to ten years old, singing so evidently "with the spirit and understanding." Their proficiency speaks well for Mr. Pearrell's capacity as a teacher.—*Journal*.

The Strawberry and Tea Party of the Baptist Church, on last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, was well attended, and the net proceeds amounted to about \$250. The room was handsomely decorated, the ladies in attendance looked beautiful, and everything passed off pleasantly.—*Id.*

A TRAVELLING COMPACT.—The South Valley Register learns by a letter from the frontier that seventy-three emigrants from Indiana and Illinois have formed themselves into a Union Temperance Society, to travel together across the plains. Their By-Laws prohibit the use of liquor except for sickness, and playing and gambling in every form, and travelling on the Sabbath except in extreme cases. They limit their company to twenty-one wagons, and pledge each other to mutual assistance in case of sickness, accident or misfortune.

The Baltimore Sun learns by a dispatch from Washington that Senator Benton and Senator KING, of Alabama, had a personal difficulty on Thursday last, while in committee on the frays between FORT and BENTON. Mr. King had, on account of it, asked to be excused from further service on the committee, which was acceded to.

The Editor of the "People's Friend," Covington, visited our city, a week or two since, and in writing home, speaks of Indianapolis as follows:—"Indianapolis has become quite a commercial city. Her beautiful site is fast filling up with houses, and her commodious streets daily present the appearance of a trading, prosperous city."

The Niles (Mich.) Republican learns that the colored man to whom was entrusted all the property of the colored settlement of Cass county, has fled the country with three or four thousand dollars—leaving the settlement quite destitute.

BOOKS.—See advertisement of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, and H. W. Derby & Co., Cincinnati, publishers of School Books.

The communication of D., in relation to the admission of California into the Union, will be published in our next.

Good Advice for Everybody.
If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak—
And how, and when—and where.

"He that is good may hope to become better; he that is bad may fear that he will become worse; for vice, virtue and time never stand still."

THE THRIVING FAMILY.
BY MRS. L. M. HIGGINS.
Our father lives in Washington,
And has a house of ease,
But gives his children each a farm,
Enough for them and their heirs—
Full thirty well-grown sons has he,
A numerous race indeed,
Matted and matted, all dye see,
With boys and girls to feed,
And if we wisely till our lands,
We're sure to earn a living,
And have a penny too to spare,
For spending, or for giving.
A thriving family are we,
No looking need we have,
For we know how to use our hands,
And in our walls we pick up
Hail, brothers, hail—
Let us on earth divide us.

Some of us dare the sharp north-east,
Some, clover fields are mowing;
And others tend the cotton plant;
That keep the looms a-going;
Some build and steer the white-wing'd ships,
And few in speed can mate their ships,
While others rear the corn and wheat,
Or grind the flour to freight them,
And if our neighbors' ovens are
Have a steam empty ladder,
To send a loaf their babes to cheer,
We'll work a little harder.
No nobility have we to spare,
No tyrant-kind to ride us;
Our axes in the Capitol
Erect the laws that guide us.
Hail, brothers, hail—
Let us on earth divide us.

Some faults we have—we can't deny
A foible here and there;
But other households have the same,
And so we'll not despair.
'Twill do no good to fume and frown,
And call each name you see,
And 'twere a burning shame to part
So fine a family.
'Tis but a waste of time to feel,
Since nature made us one,
For every quarrel costs a thread
That beautiful love and peace
So draw the cords of union fast,
Whatever may betide us,
And closer cling through every blast,
For many a steam has died us.
Hail, brothers, hail—
Let us on earth divide us.

Horace Greeley, who is now at Washington, has made speculations both for and against the passage of the compromise. His last letter is dated the 9th instant, and contains the following reasons for the passage of the bill:

1. It is a very general impression that all the other business of the session lies behind this adjustment. Land Reform, Cheap Postage, Tariff Amendment, &c., have each and all their ardent advocates, yet it is generally believed there is little hope for any of these if the adjustment of the Slavery agitation does not succeed. Indeed, many believe that it will be difficult to pass even the appropriation bills. The bill is strongly calculated to help the Compromise.

2. The incongruity of the hand which rallies against the Compromise and of the reasons whereby they justify their opposition. First, a Northern Free Soiler will rise and denounce the measure as one which surrenders the Territories to Slavery and gives everything to the South; next a Southern Proponent will assail it with equal vehemence as giving the North all the Territories with half of Texas and taxing the South several millions to buy Slave Territory from Texas and transform it into Free Soil. Thus Butler and Hale, Chase and Clemens, Baldwin and Soule, unite in denouncing the measure upon grounds as inconsistent as possible. There is inconsistency, also, on the side of the champions of the bill, but it is by no means so striking as on the other.

3. Several of the leading opponents of the bill are notoriously acting as their constituents would not have them. For instance, Virginia's two Senators, Mason and Hunter, have strongly opposed the bill and are still counted on that side